

NEW TARIFF BILL IS ALMOST READY

When Special Session of Congress
Convenes Tariff Revisions Will
be Made Known.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—Within twenty-one days the business interests of the United States will know to what extent the tariff will be changed, and the progress of their affairs to meet the requirements of the new tariff bill. The ways and means committee of the House and the Senate have agreed to report off that S. E. Payne, chairman of the committee, today expressed the confidence that the bill will be ready hereafter bear his name, will be ready for introduction on the day that Speaker Joseph Cannon will call to order the extraordinary session of the first congress. That will be March 1st, and the bill will be ready in six months after that it will be before the revising of the tariff, in accordance with the new tariff platform. The platform is placed in the hands of the president, is a problem that is usually left to the president. The business men who are eager to have the suspense at an end, and know the tariff will be ready.

The President-elect said the other

**TAFI WILL CONTINUE
WAR ON THE TRUSTS**

For This Reason He Will Surround
Himself With Legal Garrison
President-elect's Inaugural Will
Be Condensation of Utterances
During and Since Campaign.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 22.—Presi-
dent-elect Taft, while a guest here to-
day of Dr. W. M. Mitchell, consid-
ered Frank Hitchcock and Frank B.
Kellogg as for consideration of a sec-
retary of the treasury. No one was
definitely chosen, Franklin McVear,
of Chicago, is the likely appointee.
The rest of the cabinet is settled. It
will be: Philander C. Knox, state; Jacob
C. Dickinson, war; Frank B. Hitch-
cock, treasury; George V.

It is largely a legal cabinet, five of the members being lawyers. This is not to devote much of his administration to the regulation of trusts and he expects this regulation to be done effectively. Before any action is taken on the courts, the president's cabinet will be framed by five high class lawyers of his cabinet.

ation. This has been construed to mean that the Southern negro is to be arrested. If he is it will be because the proper men in that race are hard to find. It is certain that Southern Democrats will have considerable to say about the men proposed for offices.

ANOTHER ANANIAS ADDED.

Roosevelt Writes Scorching Letter to Senator Hale.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 22.—In a scorching letter addressed to Sen. Hale, Mr. Roosevelt has expressed his

been instructed to shout, "Long live your Royal Majesty." Ferdinand stood beside the Emperor Nicholas at the coffin of

and on the subject during the present session of Congress. By the vote taken, Senator Heinemanway, of Indiana, who wrote the report on the secret service, which was submitted to the Senate two weeks ago, flung bodily into the thickening ranks of the Ananias Club. The Senate early in the present session referred to the appropriations committee that part of the President's message touching on the secret service, which touched the House on the nose and evoked the now famous censure, which, in turn, evoked roars of

BOHEMIA IS AFAME.

New Methods Adopted by Austrian Government to Obtain Evidence of Sedition.

London, February 21.—News that reaches official quarters in London reveals a condition of extreme nervousness on the part of the Austrian

The Minister of the Interior at Vienna ordered the houses of four deputies and a number of newspaper men in Prague to be searched. The police entered and searched the houses from top to bottom and closely inspected every article of furniture. No arms or evidence was found, but the whole of Bohemia is said to be aflame over the incident. The police carried away from the house of one deputy a letter from American Bohemians, which, it is alleged, urged sedition against the government. The police officers, it is reported, were vigilant everywhere and in some cases they have entirely usurped

Revision of the Vulgate.

Rome, Feb. 21.—Archbishop Ireland has been received for the fourth and last time during his present visit by Pope N. The last audience was marked by the greatest cordiality. The Pope said he was very anxious to meet all archbishops, bishops and clergy generally in the United States, in the great work of the revision of the text of the Vulgate, declaring that he regards it as most important at the present time. Archbishop Ireland promised his hearty support.

EXCLUSION OF UNDESIRABLES

UNDESIRABLES

Minister of Interior Will Introduce
Bill to Draw the Immigration
Lines Tighter.

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—Hon. Frank Oliver's new bill to consolidate and amend the Immigration law of Canada, which has just been printed, makes a number of important changes in the direction of strengthening the powers of the government, especially in regard to deportation. In its past grave difficulties have been

in dealing with undesirables who have got a foothold in the country. One obstacle has been the short period of residence which exempted an immigrant from deportation. Under the new law, two attempts are made to get over this. First, the period is lengthened from two to three years (which is the American period), and second, the time an immigrant spends

A new class is added to prohibited immigrants. This is those who are assisted by charitable organisations.

ness a permit is first secured from the superintendent of immigration. This is put into the form of an enactment and a recent order-in-council. Considerable drafts are made upon the American laws. One of these is regard to boards of enquiry regarding deportation. There was provision for these boards in the old law, but they were never used. Now machine-

less extensive than in American law. An appeal to the minister from a decision of these boards is provided, but no court can review a decision except where Canadian citizenship is pleaded. The American law regarding the inspection of immigrants thus leaves between the two

units at the border between the two countries is adopted. Another suggestion taken from the American law is that the steamship company must pay the cost of hospital-treatment for detained immigrants, where the medical inspector is of the opinion that the company failed to exercise proper vigilance. The order-in-council prohibiting im-

gration except by a direct journey from the country of origin is put into the act. The law is further strengthened in regard to the requirement that immigrants shall possess a certain amount of money. The government is given specific power to vary this amount according to "race," the new law being designed to meet the case of Asiatics.

MEETING BOARD OF TRADE

ings for January, 1909, were \$100,000 in excess of the clearings for January of 1908. The city has been singularly free from failures during the year—in fact, there have

in no large failures, and the small ones, which have taken place, can be attributed, in almost all cases, to causes other than lack of opportunity to do business successfully. A further evidence of the fact that there has been no falling off in the general business in the city, but rather a gain, is shown by the Post office collections.

Gross postal revenue..	\$ 48,155.14
Gross postal revenue..	60,540.00
Money orders issued..	\$135,439.84
Money orders issued..	206,559.00
Money orders paid ..	\$18,822.65
Money orders paid..	243,582.15
Postal notes paid ..	\$ 26,927.54
Postal notes paid ..	35,700.21
Real Estate Movement.	

While I have never been an enthusiast in the matter of real estate speculation, but rather, to my sorrow, of those who expected disaster in connection with considerable of the speculation which has taken place. I cannot help but admit that what was expected has failed to materialize. Real business property has maintained its value throughout all the

Residential property, likewise, has maintained its value, and the better suburban properties have shown little or no inclination to slump. Some may say this is because there have been no transactions in real estate to test the feeling of the people in regard to the market.

Enquiry at the local land office, however, shows that

Municipal Affairs. Another matter in which we can be blamed for congratulating ourselves is the splendid condition in which we find our municipal affairs at the close of the year, and that after a exceedingly active season's work.

construction of the street railroad during the year was a bold undertaking and was carried out with despatch and generally in such a manner as to reflect great credit upon the men who had it in hand. It is very noticeable that the assessment of the city during 1908 was \$30,210, as against \$21,987,700 in 1907. The tax rate was 14½ mills

008, as against 13 1-3 in 1907.

Building permits issued for 1938 were \$2,498,847, as against \$2,280,210 in 1937.

Lumber and Brick Industry.

Our building permits suggest an interesting subject that is to suggest extremely strong position as producers of building material. Our local mills are now cutting 10,000,000 feet of native lumber annually at an approximate value of \$200,000, and in addition to this there is cut, within a radius of 100 miles of Edmonton, another 10,000,000 feet of native lumber. This output is increasing, and I cannot, will assume much larger figures on permanent fixtures being placed on the river for the better handling of the logs. The local brick yards produce 17,000,000 bricks annually at an approximate value of \$150,000. This output is capable of very considerable increase as the demand increases. Meanwhile, Edmonton brick is being shipped to such points as Moose Jaw, Regina, Craik, and other points in the province. In addition to the local output of brick there are yards within a radius of 100 miles of Edmonton producing 14,000,000 annually.

Coal.

This industry is assuming large proportions and is one of the most important which we have and one which offers to local, as well as outside capital, a splendid field for operation. In the prairie country between Edmonton and Saskatoon—some 300 miles—there is now a good market and one that is growing very rapidly. At present there are twenty-three mines operating in Edmonton, Strathcona, Barrhead, and Morinville, with an annual output of coal valued, at the mine, at not less than \$500,000. In addition to supplying the local demand, these mines are now exporting considerable. The consuming population is increasing and the development of the mines, as a result, will place them in a better position to come with more profit to themselves and less cost to the consumer.

Crops, Grain and Milling.

We are sometimes accused of not being a grain centre. It is not I think that we have ever made any real claims in this regard, but rather have founded our district as a field for mixed farming. However, reliable crop returns show that within a radius of 100 miles of Edmonton the crop last year consisted of oats 9,000,000 bushels, wheat 2,800,000 bushels and barley 500,000 bushels—in addition to a very heavy tame hay crop and corn and small heavy crop of roots. According to the Dominion census returns of 1931, which are most reliable, there were 428,114 acres of land under cultivation within the 100 mile radius, and certainly this area has been materially increased since 1931, although there are no reliable statistics available as to show just to what extent.

There are operating in the city of Edmonton two flour mills with a daily capacity of 500 barrels. Strathcona has one flour mill with a daily capacity of 100 barrels, and one large grist mill. In addition to these three mills there are, within a radius

of 100 miles of Edmonton, five mills with a daily capacity of 300 barrels. There are six elevators in this city with a capacity of 250,000 bushels and within a radius of 100 miles an additional forty-seven elevators with a total capacity of 1,700,000 bushels.

Packing Industry.

We may now edify by claim to be the leading packing centre of the province of the middle west. In fact, last year there were 50,000 head of cattle, hogs and sheep killed in Edmonton and Strathcona. Of this about 70 per cent were hogs, \$150,000 would be a conservative value to place on the product. During 1938 these figures should be doubled as the Griffin plant was operating only during the last three months of 1938.

The development of the packing industry in Edmonton clearly indicates the development of mixed farming in the district. It is generally admitted that the strength of a community lies in the diversity of its country population and their producing capacity. As an evidence that we have this strength of population I submit the following statistics: Our rural post offices show an increase from 68 offices in 1933 to 210 offices in 1938.

Out of 169 local improvement districts in the whole province 103 are within a radius of 100 miles of Edmonton. Out of 1,600 school districts in the province 710 are within this 100 mile radius.

Development.

While we wish pleasure the development which has taken place in the southern part of the province, the fact that the larger part of the province which lies north of Edmonton, and which is quite as, if not more, diversified in its natural resources, should not be overlooked. It is pleasant to note that steps are being taken to open up this tremendous area with railroads, and it occurs to us that this is one of the most important elements in Edmonton's history, and it behooves the citizens of Edmonton to see to it that full advantage is taken of the opportunity to develop this vast territory, in which Edmonton's relationship will be much the same as has been Winnipeg's position in regard to that portion of the west now opened up. As a slight evidence of what the opening up of this country means, I will call your attention to the fact that a railroad from Edmonton, reaching Fort McMurray, on the Athabasca river, 300 miles northwest from Edmonton, will practically open up to us 2,800 miles of almost unexplored territory, some of which are quite modern and comfortable. A road 300 miles in a northern direction from Edmonton will strike into the heart of the famous Grand Prairie and Peace River districts, containing not less than 50,000,000 acres of excellent land.

Our position already in regard to railroads is very favorable. We are within a radius of 100 miles of this city, 68 miles of end to another Canadian Pacific Railway, besides there being 100 miles of graded lines ready for steel by the Grand Trunk Pacific and some miles under construction by the same road. This, in addition to the various express branch lines radiating from here, now under discussion by the local parliament.

Markets.

It has been frequently argued that any considerable development in agriculture in this province would be hampered by a lack of a market, but, apparently, any difficulty in this regard has been anticipated by those interested in providing a ready outlet for our products at reasonable rates. It is further gratifying to note that the long and persistent campaign of western business men for a ready outlet for their products has at last made the impression and that the government is taking definite action in the matter.

Before raising the subject of the development of the country I would like to take up the argument, sometimes advanced, that immigration to this part is not particularly large and that those who are coming in are not doing so on the land. Dominion Land Office returns show this argument to be quite unfounded. In 1937 the homesteaded acres under the Dominion Land Office, were 994 and in 1938 they were 583 and to show that the lands being taken up from time to time are not being abandoned find that in 1937 1746 patents were taken out by homesteaders and that in 1938 there were 206 patents taken out by homesteaders. As an evidence that there is an active demand for land and that the land office continues to do a "land office business" we find that the number of letters received at that office in 1938 were 6,429 as against 31,267 in 1937.

Industrial Development.

It was not generally expected that this would produce any development in our industrial enterprises. However, we find these small concerns established by local capital during the year employing about twenty-five men. In addition to this, of course, we have the large Griffin plant completed and in operation, employing at least one hundred and fifty men. A number of additional wheeling houses have been established here and we are promised a considerable development in a wholesale way during 1939.

Work of the Board.

The Secretary will give you definite details of the work carried on at the Board Rooms during the past year. I would like, however, to call attention, specially, to the amount of entertaining done. First we had the Minnesota Editorial Association, numbering one hundred and seventy-five, twelve of the Scottish Agricultural commission, twelve social writers taken through the committee by Mr. Vondroff. Then, in addition, numerous prominent individuals and some smaller parties. The benefits which will accrue to Edmonton, as a result of the visit of these parties and the kind of work in which the citizens are engaged, cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. If we had paid or earned advertising rates for the space which they gave us in their papers or financial resources secured, have been highly indicative. In connection with the visit of these parties I wish to express my appreciation of the kindly interest shown in our city by Arthur McKee, Publicity Commissioner of the C.N.R.

Furthermore, we are greatly indebted to our local newspapers for the part which they have taken in advertising and in giving Edmonton publicity.

There is no doubt, whatever, but that we have received excellent results from all our publicity work and I am convinced that it is not too much to say that our persistent efforts along public relations have been very successful in the selling of the bonds of the city during the past year. Our bonds have been readily taken up and at excellent figures.

In retiring from office I wish to express my hearty appreciation of the distance given me during the year for the Executive and Members of the Board. I am sure that our board has been useful and effective, but it has been useful and effective because of the untiring efforts of its members and of the citizens as a whole. I am sure that the condition will continue and there is no doubt but what so long as it does continue, Edmonton will continue to be benefited by the work of the Board. We are fortunate in having an able and faithful secretary and no little credit is due to him for our success.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the honor which you conferred upon me in electing me your president last year and hoping that the year 1939 will be a very prosperous one for you.

Secretary Harrison's Report.

A. Harrison, secretary of the Board of Trade, presented a report for the year 1938. He declared that the board had received a considerable amount of valuable information. These were 13 meetings held during the year, of which 12 were monthly meetings, 15 committee meetings and 19 committee meetings. A wide range of matter were dealt with by the board. Probably the outstanding feature of the work of the board was its publicity work which has resulted in attracting widespread attention to Edmonton. The membership of the board is 249, of which 57 joined during the year 1938. As this is the 10th year in which Edmonton board of trade has been in existence, Secretary Harrison declared that the most interesting statement regarding its progress and the name of the past president.

A comprehensive financial report was presented during the year 1938. The balance of \$234.45 is covered by outstanding membership fees. The total receipts are \$783.15, which is made up of a \$350.00 grant from the city, \$15.00 collected in membership fees and some miscellaneous receipts. The total expenses are \$17,072.25, made up of \$2,428.50 paid out for salaries, \$3,179.00, publicity expenses, \$1,350.00, office expenses, and \$873.25 miscellaneous expenses.

Restricting Immigration.

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—Immigration into the Dominion for the 19 months, April to January, total 155,000, as compared with 240,000 during the corresponding period of the previous year, a decrease of 48 per cent. In January 1, 1939, the immigration was 1,000, as against 1,200 in the same month of the previous year. The immigration for the year 1938 was 1,200,000, as against 1,200,000 in the same month of the previous year.

Solicitor in Customs Department.

Bowmanville, Ont., Feb. 21.—Chas. P. Blair, barrister, leaves this week for Ottawa, having received the appointment of solicitor in the Customs department at Ottawa. His wife is a niece of Hon. Robert Belfrage.



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RACE WAR IN OTTUMWA.

Negroes Are Fleeing From the City—Assaults on White Women.

Ottumwa, Iowa, Feb. 22.—As the result of a race war negroes are fleeing from the city. The immediate cause was the assault on Mrs. C. M. Johnson, the wife of a travelling man, last night, this crime being the culmination of a number which have been committed by negroes in the last six months. Mrs. Johnson's assailant escaped and is being pursued. A thousand men surrounded the jail and demanded a negro named Junkin, suspected of murdering Miss Brown, a white girl, two weeks ago. Junkin was removed from the jail and hurried out of town. Negroes, by order of the police, are keeping out of sight and it is expected that order will be quickly restored.

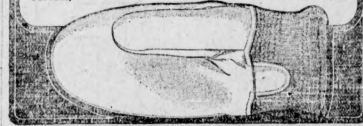
Seven Swedes Killed by Dynamite.

Port Arthur, Ont., Feb. 21.—Negro details have reached here of the dynamite accident resulting in the death of seven Swedish railroad laborers on the C.P.R. construction 120 miles north of Nipigon. Coroner Brown and Crown Attorney Langworthy went down to conduct an inquest at Nipigon today but have not yet returned. The accident was the old story of a premature discharge while working in a rock cut. The killed are Swedes. The foreman, Nelson Hagman, is the only name available. The transporter and pump man escaped with slight injuries. All the others were instantly killed. All the bodies were taken into Nipigon.

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